

The Webster statue is asking the same question which Mr. Webster himself asked some years ago: "Where shall I go?" There is much speculation as to the cause of the recent movement of the Curtises against placing the statue in the State House yard, for I believe it is no secret that the opposition mainly comes from that enterprising family. Of the fourteen votes which were given at the Reverse-House meeting, "to stay proceedings," four were given by this family, counting Mr. Greenough as one of them. This last name has suggested the suspicion that artistic jealousy, and rivalry of Mr. Power, may have had something to do with the matter. Mr. William Hyden and Mr. J. T. Stevenson acted with the Curtises, and helped to make up the majority. The other side are now rallying to the rescue, and they will probably succeed in reversing the decision. Mr. Everett's speech in defense of the statue is printed in some of the newspapers, and if we could only be persuaded to use our eyes for the purpose of reading it, and would refrain from looking at the work which the orator so shrewdly and vigorously defends, the statue would carry the day against all its enemies. But alas! there stand the object, just within the door of the Athenaeum, and it repels most eloquently to Mr. Everett. Speech is silver; silence is (in this case) brass; but silence counts more than speech. However, let us be thankful to the Curtises, and be thankful that they have at least done something we may be thankful for. They have withdrawn Mr. Everett from the contemplation of the bones of Washington and the grave-yard at Mount Vernon, and brought him to consider a question which is of interest to living men, to artists at least. If he will not exhibit or feel any concern for *man*, let us be grateful that he can turn his attention to a statue of a man, no matter how dim and distant the resemblance may be. He is probably of the same opinion as the old lady Mrs. Emerson tells about, in his lecture on "Works and Days," who, after first seeing the cat in the cave, and the caverns, and afterwards the cat on the railroad and the cat on the ship, concluded that "God's works are great, but man's works are greater." Then the Curtises have given us one more chance, (albeit a small one) to escape the infliction with which we have been threatened ever since the Legislature agreed to give the statue a place within the State-House grounds. And, if we must have it there, there are certain facts and opinions given in Mr. Everett's speech, which tend in some small degree to reconcile us to the infliction. Prof. Parsons of Cambridge College, who knew Mr. Webster intimately thirty or forty years ago, writes to Mr. Everett that the statue is exceedingly like him as he was at the age of forty or fifty. Others say the same thing. Mr. Everett himself says: "When I returned from Europe in 1857, after more than a year's absence, I was very much struck with the attention which had taken place in Mr. Webster's face and figure in the 'interval.' Now, if we can have a true representation of Mr. Webster in his best days, perhaps we ought to be thankful for it. We shall then be able to say to our friends from abroad: This is Mr. Webster as he appeared when he spoke for Greek Independence; or when on Tilymsh Rock he launched his thunders against the slave-trade, declaring that the pulpit which did not denounce it, was false to its trust—(query, would he have thought any better of a faithless Tract Society than of a faithless pulpit?) or when he denounced the war of 1812 or the annexation of Texas; or when he declared, as he did many times, that he would never consent to any increase of slaves, or of slave representation in Congress; or when he recognized the ordinance of 1787 as being older and more sacred than even the Constitution itself. Perhaps it would be well for the Legislature to order the pedestal of the statue to be ornamented with some bas-reliefs representing the honorable periods in Mr. Webster's life. Possibly this is what Curtis & Co. are afraid of."

I learn this morning that 46 members of the Committee of 100 have agreed to go for repealing the vote last taken. Probably the next meeting of the Committee will be a stormy one.

The good people of Concord are about to suffer from an invasion, compared with which that of April 19, 1775, was a day's play. All the volunteer militia of the State are to be summoned there in one grand camp-movement, and the parade is to last three days. The people of the town held a meeting to-day, and voted to instruct the Selectmen to grant the Governor permission to order the soldiers there, provided a sufficient police force should be established for a daily and nightly patrol, without expense to the town. One of the physicians, a leading temperance man, objected to the proposed invasion, on the ground that thousands of loafers, gamblers, thieves, prostitutes and vagabonds would be brought in the train of the troops. But he was replied to most effectively by a lawyer, who roused the patriotic pride of the citizens by reminding them that their forefathers proved themselves able to take care of the regular army of 1775, and believed that the men of 1875 would take care of the irregular army, but that it is not on the ground of humanity, but on that of capacity to repel invasion and repair mischief, the friends of the proposed camp should meet the day. Fortunately, Concord has a jail and a magistrate, and if the State employs a proper police force, perhaps no great mischief will be done except to the hero-warts and the growing crops.

The Legislative Committee on the Revision of the Statutes, has nearly finished the preliminary examination of the Commissioners' report. They will recommend about 1,000 or 1,100 amendments, most of them verbal, or those which are required by the legislation of last Winter, or changes in the law which the Committee are authorized to make, and to the Legislature. In the last class of amendments is a new Personal Liberty law, substantially, and in every identical the same with that which was adopted and rejected last Winter by three majorities in the House. The agitation of this subject is one which will not down at any man's bidding. Our present law against kidnapping is believed to be sufficient, if the jurors, judges, and prosecuting attorney do their duty, to punish the villains who were concerned in carrying off the fugitive, Columbus Jones, from Hyannis; but something more is needed for those who come from the South armed with what pass for legal warrants, under what professions to be a law. And now that it seems to be settled for the present, that Northern Courts, cowardly following disgraceful precedents, will not interfere to rescue the men from the clutches of the slave States, it is of great moment men who have been convicted of disregarding the fugitive Slave Act, it seems to be necessary that the State should act on the offensive, and place the Federal Courts on the defensive. Let the kidnappers, whether they have what they consider legal warrants or not, be arrested, and then let the United States Court proceed to rescue them if it can. An order was offered in the Committee a few days ago to consider the expediency of enacting, in connection with the new Personal Liberty law, a law authorizing the State to deliver up fugitives thus carrying out the theory that the constitutional injunction rests upon the States, and not upon Congress. It was referred to Mr. Hinckley, of Barnstable, a radical anti-Slavery man, and he has said that a statute of this sort, and brought forth by the following preamble, "as the State is not going to recommend its passage, but if any State is disposed to enact such a law, I can recommend this pattern. I think you will agree with me that it would be quite harmless in any civilized State, and would furnish a tribunal which no fugitive need stand in fear of."

The opinion of the Governor there is probable reason to believe that such demand is well founded, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, who, for want of skill, with respect to ordinary legal forms, may be desirous to appear and answer in the case at any term of the Superior Judicial Court, either willing or not to be defended by counsel, and the Commissioner of the State Prison, for trial at such term, and the Governor shall cause a return of the warrant, with the cause thereof, and of the date of arrest, to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of the State Prison to be held.

"Sec. 2. The Superior Judicial Court shall have and exercise jurisdiction in all such cases, and shall make and cause to be made a return of the same by way of writ, except those wherein may be an offence punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, or by the infliction of death, and the return shall be made in due and proper form as provided in any of the laws of the Commonwealth."

"Sec. 3. No person shall be found guilty under the provisions of the act, and the demand for compensation of a superior shall be by a warrant under the great seal of the State or Territory, and properly executed by the Executive authority, either directly or by a deputy, and the return shall be made in due and proper form as provided in any of the laws of the Commonwealth; and persons have by personal knowledge of the facts in the case, duly taken and subscribed before some court or magistrate, day after day, and the return shall be made in due and proper form as provided in any of the laws of the Commonwealth; and the return shall be accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of the laws of the State or Territory making such demand, and of the laws of the State or Territory relating to the compensation of a superior, and a Declaration of Independence of the United States."

"Sec. 4. If upon the trial of the case the jury find a verdict, in the same manner as is provided for accessories fugitives from justice."

A proposition is before the Legislative Committee to raise the salary of the Governor from \$4,500 to \$5,000 a year, to add \$1,000 to the salary of each of the Justices of the Supreme Court, giving the Chief Justice \$5,000 and the Associates \$1,500. There are also several propositions to amend the Superior Court bill, which has not yet gone into effect. Some idea of the uncertainty of judicial matters in this State may be obtained from the fact that Gov. Berks has appointed more than 40 Judges since he has been in office. I am not surprised to hear that after the removal of Judge Loring, the terms of the commissions issued from the Secretary's office were changed, and that after the words "during good behavior" the words "unless sooner removed under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth," or words to that effect, are added? So the strenuous Judge Morris, uttered the other day at Springfield, is quite in place. The Judge was disappointed by the passage of some resolutions, and in reply, said—

"I do not know that there is anything in my judicial career that entitles me to such an expression of commendation, as is contained in your resolution, and the address which has just been announced. The only merit I claim is that of good behavior, which, by the Constitution of Massachusetts, *used to be regarded as the proper limit to the tenure of judicial office. That merit I claim.*"

The Morris family has indeed fared hard. The Hon. O. B. Morris, father of the gentleman who uttered this judicial sarcasm, was legislated out of his office of Judge of Probate for Hampden County.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION—THE LAPSE IN OUR POST-OFFICE—DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY—STRAWBERRIES AND THEIR SEQUENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14, 1859.

No exception has either been taken, or is likely to be, at the character or action of the Convention assembled last week at Harrisburg, to form a State ticket for the People's party to vote for this Fall. The assembly was not only general from all the counties, but the delegates were really the best classes from each. The proceedings were eminently harmonious, and confidence was, on all hands, expressed of an overwhelming victory at the polls. Indeed, the enthusiasm felt on this subject was unanimous and decided. As to the platform adopted, oddly enough, it gives perfect satisfaction to all parties. Its Republican orthodoxy cannot be gained, while the American element is abundantly gratified. Even the Douglas organs speak pleasantly of it. Then the nominees of the Convention are men singularly well chosen for the emergency. William H. Keim, for Surveyor-General, is the same good old Clay Whig, who, all his life, has maintained the leadership in opposition to the Democracy of Berks. His personal character is very high, and his popularity equally so. Berks County, that modern Egypt, usually gives 4,000 to 6,000 majority against us. But when Gen. Keim ran for Congress with Gleney Jones against him, he cut down Jones's majority to 500. When Jones received his Lecompton hire by a mission to Europe, Gen. Keim was elected for his unexpired term. His emphatic indorsement in Berks entitled him to a prominent place on the ticket. Thomas E. Cochran, nominated for Auditor-General, is a lawyer in the prime of life, and resides in York. He was a firm friend in bygone days, but is now fighting a bitter battle of Republicanism as joint proprietor of *The Laweater Union*. The salary is \$2,000. Both these gentlemen must be elected by large majorities, though a larger vote would be polled if a Governor were to be voted for.

One of the most inefficient feats of modern times is that of turning an incompetent or defaulting Democrat out of office. The people perform that beneficial operation periodically, whenever the chance is given them, and without so much as asking by your leave; but when the duty devolves on the Administration, it is performed so reluctantly as to discourage most of the attempts at official purification. You may judge, then, how we were all taken by surprise when it was learned that our Postmaster Westcott had actually been ordered to vacate the pliothoric berth he occupied. The thunders, too, of Postmaster-General Holt, in reporting on his case, fell upon our ears with startling sonorities. In most cases under the present dynasty, the dismissed is let down in perfect alacrity, no matter how flagrant the dereliction, as if his feelings must be soothed by a gentle obivion of whatever stealings he may have been detected in appropriating. But Westcott's case was so peculiar as to draw down Mr. Holt's severest censure. It appears that the former discovered that somebody who handled the Post-Office money stole \$1,325 of it. Who the thief was has never been ascertained; but Westcott was ordered to make up the deficiency by the Government. To do this without losing the money out of his own pocket, he assessed the loss by causing his clerks to sign vouchers for sums greater than they really received.

"Neither, then, in the circumstances under which this extraordinary expedient was resorted to, nor in the motive which led to it, can there be found a feature of justification or excuse. The act was not the fruit of haste or misapprehension, or of any such influences as would excuse on the part of others. It was deliberately and calculatingly performed, and for the attainment of a selfish and mercenary end. It is avowed and bold justification at its most audacious either a moral obsequies or a suppliant appeal to our mercy on the score of its expediency, but qualified for our office whose duties involve the most severe of integrity and the most delicate and scrupulous appreciation of the rights of others."

Mr. Holt also contends that Westcott is liable, under the statute which provides that no public officer shall accept or transmit to the Government, to be allowed in his favor, any receipt or voucher, unless he has paid the full amount of such receipt to the Government creditor. Yet to cover the theft referred to, he secured several such vouchers from the Government. Mr. Holt says that however well the transaction may have been known to other parties concerned, its true character was intended to be concealed from the Government and was so concealed for upward of two years, when the deception was exposed. He further says that when Westcott was charged with these facts, he denied them, but afterward confessed, and justified them as free from any fraud on the Government, and that they were freely entered into by the parties concerned. But in reply to this, Mr. Holt is keen and specific, saying that "because a reasonable doubt may be entertained of the guilt of a public officer, it does not follow

on the East wind. It is true that the late Diocesan Convention of New-Jersey voted the new Bishop a salary of \$3,000, but it is equally true that that Diocese is very poor, and will find it difficult to raise so large a sum with satisfactory punctuality. The Bishop's Fund now amounts to some \$10,000, the increase of which, as far as it goes, contributes to pay the salary. But the friends of Dr. Odenheimer, in this city, who are probably better financiers than he, are anxious that a permanent provision should be made in New-Jersey for the salary, by enlarging the Bishop's Fund to some \$30,000. It is not intimated that they propose themselves to contribute to a fund so necessary to the future comfort of one who is deservedly a great favorite with them. Orators to the foregoing effect have been made to the Standing Committee of the New-Jersey Diocese, but no action has yet been had upon them, as the Committee met but once a month. It is not to be denied that Dr. Odenheimer's large congregation here looks to his impending separation from them with profound regret. On the other hand, his ardent in New-Jersey is looked to with a hopeful anxiety that may be said to be unanimous. Relief to some churchmen that no one better than himself can harmonize the discordancies which so long prevailed in that Diocese.

Doubtless you have had some suspicion that strawberries here have been ridiculously abundant the present season. Possibly some vision of a brimming cream pot, with yellow contents, thick with nettles, has risen up contemporaneously on the tentacles. Such wholesome adjuncts of early Summer are well known, and highly appreciated here. The railroads and steamboats have overcrowded us with strawberries, and smothered us with them. The former have been abundant and cheap beyond all previous experience. Indeed some growers have told me that they have left the fruit perish on the vines, the price obtained for it not more than paying the cost of picking. But what a luxury to the tourist upon this abundant crop has been. They have all been able this season to eat and cry "hold, enough!" Another feature of the profusion has been the holding of innumerable strawberry festivals all over the country. Every village newspaper you open contains some notification of the kind. Curiously enough, these innocent convocations have some meritorious object to accomplish—one to build a church, another to pay off a church debt, a third to establish a parsonage or school-house, or secure some truly useful cause. Since, the price obtained for the fruit, the festival of the kind is a move in full blast here, got up by the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a Fruit and Floral Fair, held in Jayne's Hall, in Chesnut street, in the very heart of the city. Flowers and fruits are so largely and successfully cultivated in and all around Philadelphia, that any studied grouping of them in a single place, presents a display as magnificent as any city in the world could produce. No such display as the present has ever been seen among us. The vast hall has been decorated by female taste with a skill as exquisite as the profusion is dazzling. The very atmosphere is loaded with perfume. Then the collection of exquisitely formed wreaths, vases, festoons, &c., indicates the possession of rare taste among the fairingers, which designed and constructed them. Tables are arranged through the hall, loaded with flowers to please the eye and with fruits to gratify the palate. Beautiful women preside over them, and he must, indeed, be an atrocious who could tie up his purses, strings while threading the mazes of these captivating aisles. There are mountains of strawberries, and cream as thick and plastic as treacle itself. All this innocent display of the good gifts of the Divine Giver, is made for objects of a purely Christian character. The throng of visitors is so great, and the demand for everything so active, that much money must be gained to the treasury of the Association. How great a blessing would society experience if the beer frolics, and other sham anniversaries of the season could be made to take the channel of this truly humanising exhibition. But such displays prevailing so extensively over the country, afford convincing evidence that a higher and purer tone of action, thought and feeling, has taken possession of the public mind. Let us hope that it may ultimately emancipate the multitude from the rowdiness of the race-course, and the sordidness of the dog-show.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. Tribune.

ELWOOD, KANSAS, June 9, 1859.

We are defeated but not desperate. The pro-slavery party have carried Doniphan and Leavenworth counties, and probably the Territory. Money has overcome principle. Our opponents had the public patronage and have used it—*see*, the Republicans, are poor but determined.

The Republicans have only one of the five delegates from this county. Two of the sham Democrats elect are and have been ultra pro-slavery men. We have resolved to start a paper in Elwood, as the organ of the party, to be called *The Kansas Weekly Press*—it will be conducted by men of ability and experience. We hope Republicans, who feel an interest in the success of the cause, will lend it a helping hand in the hour of our dire need.

Elwood is the banner town of the Republican party north of the Kaw—she gave the Democracy only nine votes out of 154. We failed to get out all our strength, owing to the farmers being very busy.

OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. Tribune.

MT. HOLLY SPRINGS, Penn., June 13, 1859.

Last Friday evening four men came to this village and put up at the house of Mr. Snyder Ropley, and left that evening at about 9 o'clock. The next morning it was discovered that a colored man named Butler, and his wife and child, had been kidnapped from their home, which they had been some twelve years in purchasing and paying for. They passed my house about 12 o'clock at night, on their way to Maryland.

Strange as it may seem, no notice of the matter has been taken in the vicinity, except a little talking about it by the inhabitants in a cool business-like way. The man was sober, industrious and respectable, and deserved protection.

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship *Karnak* arrived on Wednesday morning from St. Thomas and Havana. Her news was anticipated by the *Quaker City*. Exchanged signals with steamship *Catwabs*, at 5 a. m., Tuesday, 14th. *Havana* is more healthy than it has been known, at this season, for many years.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—Dr. A. Bastian, who has just published a book in Bremen on his visit in 1857 to San Salvador, the capital of Congo, says that the princesses of the Royal Family enjoy remarkable privileges. They may make their selection of husbands from the nobles of the realm, and the happy men have to prepare themselves for their duties and their honors by several months of solitude. To insure conjugal fidelity—not on the part of the wife, who enjoys the greatest freedom—but on the part of the husband, whenever he leaves the house tomtoms are beaten before him, and at the sound of them all women must hasten out of the way. This is the lot of the prince consort in Africa.

TARTING AND FEATHERING WOMEN.—For some time past, a woman named Sarah Gaton, with her daughter and son, have been living in Mount Liberty, Belmont County, Ohio. Their habits of life are rather opposed to the regulations of good society in this country. Their house was the resort of men whose names were not altogether unswellid, and the women lived in open adultery with two persons, much to the shame and disrepute of the best society of the village. On Friday night last a party of men made a descent upon the premises, cut out the front part of the building, and demolished everything in the house. The

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 o'clock, all the members being present.

[illegible]

ate, Dallas and Whiting furnished the following

the bark Orion sailed from New-York on the 21st inst., in charge of Capt. John E. Hanna—before having been previously shipped under articles to Stevens. On the 5th of April, Capt. Hanna, accompanied by Lieut. R. B. Morgan, the first mate, and a steward, he gave him to understand that the vessel was not all right, and that if he (the steward) did not conduct himself properly, he would put him on the bench upon the arrival of the vessel at Shark's Point, Congo River. We have been led to believe that this was the first evidence of any of the kind of the vessel being engaged in any unlawful service.

The Orion arrived off Shark's Point on the 10th of April, where she was stopped by the English steamer *Albatross*, Lieut. Burton commanding. Capt. H. protested against Lieut. R. B. Morgan, but, finding it of no avail, determined to allow Mr. Morgan, the first mate, to go to St. Paul de Loando, for the purpose of reporting the case to the United States Consul at that port. Mr. J. left Shark's Point on the 18th of April, in the *Albatross* launch; he was picked up by the United States steamer *Marion*, Capt. Brent, on the 20th inst. Mr. M. made a full report of all the circumstances of the Orion's detention.

The *Marion* came to anchor about four miles off Shark's Point, and Capt. B. boarded the English vessel. Of the conversation Capt. Brent had with Lieut. Burton we know nothing; Capt. Brent, however, determined to give the Orion a thorough overhauling.

On the 20th, Lieutenants. Whiting and Campbell determined to overhaul the Orion, and report any probable intentions. These officers, after an official search of the vessel, made a report, to the effect that it was their belief that the Orion was devoted to the slave-trade. She had on board of her a number of water casks, capable of containing 120,000 gallons of water; also, a large quantity of bread, broad, hoop iron, medicines, two sets of copper and other articles used principally by slaves.

On the 21st of April Commander Brent informed Lieut. Hanna that he had determined to seize the Orion and send her to the port of New-York to be delivered over to the United States Marshal as an illegal vessel. Lieutenants. Dallas and Campbell, with a crew of women men, were ordered on board the Orion, Lieut. Whiting ordering to take her to New-York.

On the 25th of April the Orion sailed from the Congo River. Up to this time Capt. Hanna seems to have proved a little, and though it was evident he was suffering very much from the effects of climate and local anxiety, we had hopes of his ultimate recovery; but we had been out about fifteen days he fell into a rapid decline, and died on the 25th of May, about 8 a. m. He was buried on the 26th at 8 a. m.

The barks Emma Lincoln and Arden arrived, and were detained off Shark's Point by Commander Brent for several days before we sailed. It was thought they would be sent home.

We gave Lieut. a copy of the report of Lieutenants. Whiting and Campbell respecting the Orion:

"UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MARION,
SHARK'S POINT, CONGO RIVER, April 20, 1859.
SIR: In obedience to your order of this date, we visited the American bark Orion, lying off Shark's Point; thoroughly searched and overhauled her cargo and cargo, comparing the latter with the bill of lading, and finding the same correct, as far as we can judge, the specimens being in general terms. On examination we found the two cases marked in the margin of the bill of lading, "B. P. 2 cases," to contain each a copious supply of copper, pan and cock. The four kegs of merchandise marked (N. M.) contained open salt; one contained a large quantity of simple cerate, in jars over 100 rolls of blister plaster; 8 boxes of bottles, each contained solution of chloride of copper or disinfected fluid. There is also a quantity of sized hoop iron, not mentioned in the bill of lading.

In our opinion, the copper boilers are such as are used by vessels engaged in the slave-trade. The boiler does not belong to the cargo, might easily be made to hold the poison of iron, none of which were discovered after a careful search. The large quantity of medicines, though marked merchandise, are of the kind required in the slave traffic. All of which, as, to our minds, tend to make her intentions to be legally exceedingly doubtful.

Very respectfully, "J. W. CAMPBELL, D. WHITING,
Commander THOMAS W. BRENT, U. S. S. Marion."

CITY ITEMS.

The weather yesterday was a continuation of Sunday's Hot, dry, and every way oppressive to everybody; and, alas! it was universally condemned as a perpetrating thousands of the metropolis. In afternoon there was a shower of thunder clouds overhead, but they were a delusion, and even as we watched they vanished, and we saw but the hot contents of the copper sky, and the red sun setting in the prospect of more of the same sort of heat to-day. Summer has come.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

—Mr. Strakosch will take his lessons on Friday, and on Saturday morning. They may properly note the occasions, and by their presence recognize the efforts he has made to make the house with a good company—and offer in hot weather, the varieties of vocalists due to the season of Winter.

ITALIAN COMMITTEE.

—The Italian Committee have organized an entertainment to take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday next, for the benefit of the Italian fund. The entertainment will consist of an operatic matinee. The *Troatore* will be given by Madame Gazzera, Signor Anodino and other principal artists of the academy, all of whom have volunteered for the occasion. In the evening the opera of the Martyr will be given, when Madame Cortesi, Brignoli and others will sing. Mlle Parodi will also sing the *Madame*, and other national songs will be given. The list of admission will be as usual.

WOLF'S HEAD.

—An item under this title yesterday morning gave our readers an intimation of hard times for hogs and cattle speculators; but if those interested in such matters will read the report of the *Cattle Market*, in another column, they will find that there was not told them yesterday. The result was far more than we anticipated or hinted in that item. The market on Wednesday was most decidedly over the market than it was on Tuesday; and all the cattle not sold at any price, the nominal prices ranged from more than a cent a pound less for the beef than prevailed for a good number of weeks. It was a great relief for the cattle brokers to make the best lots of average 10 cents net a pound, even at very low rates of weights; while many good lots of cattle suitable for retail butchers, could be bought at a head net, and some of the lower grades ran as low as 2 cents.

There have never seen a more determined and united made by the butchers against the operators for prices than they have made this week. We think they will allow their customers to have a share in the advantages they have gained over the drovers.

SPRUE'S METHODIST E. CHURCH.

—The erection of a new spire of this new church edifice, on the corner of Fifth and Twenty-fourth street, was completed on Saturday last, when the workmen of the "Stars and Stripes" at the top. Some of the Trustees, it is understood, ordered the nation to be taken down, as being a display which was unbecomingly approved of. The workmen were ordered to pull it down.

Council. The men appeared in their new uniform,

line coal and granite trimmed with yellow, army regulation caps, and were provided with the new Madison rifles. The lancers attached to this corps also paraded, and after the review by the Mayor and suite, the infantry went through with several evolutions. A short parade was then made up Broadway and through other streets to Mr. Wannenmacher's, where the regiment stood in a column, at which an oratorous toast was drunk and speeches delivered. In the evening, Col. Postwick gave an entertainment to his associate officers at his residence in Fifth avenue.

The Eleventh Regiment is the only regiment of rifles in the United States, and they yesterday paraded 400 men, exclusive of officers and band.

MEETING OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—It may be known that a Liquor Dealers' Association, numbering some three thousand members, with ample funds, has been in existence in this city for two or three years. Hitherto the community has been much at the mercy of this formidable league. Candidates for office have been cathechized, with the assurance that unless they were "sound on the goose," ten thousand votes, at least, were at the disposal of the Association, to be thrown *en masse* against them. How far the interests of our authorities in the detection and punishment of crime may have been affected by the existence of this cannot be known. Certain it is, that the boldness with which the laws affecting the sale of liquors, and especially Sunday selling, have been resisted, can only be accounted for by the unity of this class-interest thus associated.

The steady progress of a public sentiment hostile to the Sunday liquor traffic, and the manifest deterioration of Courts, juries and police authorities to suppress this ascertained cause of public disorder, very naturally set the Liquor Dealers' Association on the inquiry—"What now? What next? The secret can't be kept, a night or two ago, is said to have brought out an unprecedented attendance of members, and an unusual measure of excitement. One party were for resistance at all hazards, and talked about "constitutional rights," as lustily as if they were oppressed Lombards, instead of oppressing Austrians, prying upon the "constitutions" and the substance of a reluctant community. But another party, and we are told the prevailing party, came to think that the Liquor Dealers must forgo the clutch on the Sunday monopoly—at least openly. It was intimated that business could be kept open through the *back door*, in spite of the "stars." But to hold out for open Sunday sales might imperil the whole traffic, and reconcile the people to prohibition cut and out.

"Discretion" will be found "the better part of valor," we doubt not, in this as in other cases. The expression of public sentiment in reprobation of indiscriminate selling of stimulants on Sunday, with all the train of woes and crimes proven to follow that business, has been utterly overwhelming. It would require the power of twenty Associations like the Liquor Dealers' to turn back that tide of reprobation. And when it comes to be seen, as we may safely predict it will, that the single measure of arresting Sunday dissipation has resulted in the diminution by one-half of the crime and wretchedness of past years, there are many respectable men in the Association who will reflect with great satisfaction on the part they took in bringing their associates out of a lawless and indefensible attitude on this important question.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—At the last regular meeting of the "Marine Temperance Society"—one of the oldest organizations of our city, numbering now some 35,000 members—a committee of shipmasters and seamen were appointed to devise some means for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath. This has been deemed necessary, as a large number of the keepers of seamen's boarding houses, including the "Homes," have complained of the increase of this traffic on the Sabbath in their vicinity, and as in every house there are always to be found some few men who will drink to excess and create a disturbance, this Committee visited that portion of the city on Sabbath last, included within the following limits, viz: Rutgers street on the east, Madison and Pearl streets on the north, Peck slip on the west, and the East River on the south, and found open and in full blast within this narrow compass 172 places where they were selling liquor, and this, too, on a day when the impression seems to have been that the liquor stores were generally closed. The Committee did find many closed; but that the community may have some idea of the extent of the competition in this business, the hours of the houses thus open in one street alone are here given, viz: 282, 306, 318, 320, 323, 329, 333, 343, 345, 350, 358, 360, 374, 379, 389, 382, 384, 385, 390, and 394.

It will be observed that the portion of the city selected by the Committee, is that in which more than seven-eighths of all the seamen and other laboring men connected with shipping are located. It is the purpose of this Committee to visit the 172 houses above named next Sunday, and, if possible, persuade the keepers to close during the Sabbath, and they are not without the hope that a large portion will yield to their persuasion, as did some in Cherry street when they were visited on Sabbath last. The visit will be as friendly one, and it is to be hoped will have the desired effect.

Mayor Tiemann will preside this evening at a meeting advertised in another column. The Association for the Benefit of Irish Emigrants, if properly carried out, must do good, and ought to have hearty cooperation. We trust the meeting will be well attended, and that the object for which it is convened may meet with sympathy.

REMARKABLE EVENT IN CORPORATION AFFAIRS.—There are some indications of improvement in City Government affairs. The new system inaugurated in the Finance and Street Departments appears to be doing some good. Immediately after Mr. Delavan's confirmation as Street Commissioner on Monday evening, he and his Deputies set about squaring up their accounts with the city, and by 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning the accounts, completely balanced to the satisfaction of the Street Commissioner, were laid before the latter official, and the money received by the Bureau up to that time was promptly paid over. This is a great contrast with the Collector of 1856, with whom a satisfactory settlement was not had till last week. It is also very different from the mode of procedure by Mr. Delavan's predecessor, Mr. Taylor, who, with his Deputies, are charged with defalcations, and have not only neglected to settle with the city, but refuse to show their accounts.

NEW-YORK AND SAG HARBOR STEAMBOAT ROUTE.—A steamboat route has been established between this city and Sag Harbor, which will prove of great convenience to farmers and others residing at the extreme end of Long Island, whose facilities of reaching the metropolis for their produce have been very limited. The favorite steamer *Catalina*, formerly of the Bridgeport line, after having been put in the most thorough order and newly painted, has commenced her trips, under the command of Capt. Wickham S. Havens, leaving the pier foot of Oliver street, New-York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, returning on the alternate days, touching at Greenvale and Orient both ways.

ACCIDENT TO A SONOMANUELIST.—Joseph Trainor, residing at No. 320, Seventh avenue, while in the